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No 1

Von Mispleced Fevers

Hepatic Diseases & Disorders.

On Misplaced States of Fever.

The blood Vessels are the Seats of common fever - It is generally Diffused thro' every part of them, but it exists sometimes in a suffocated state, or an insulated state, in particular parts of the blood vessels, and it sometimes passes from the blood-vessels into other Systems where it still exists with many of the characters of fever, and calls for the same remedies to cure it. This disposition in fevers to suffocate itself, or to pass into other Systems must be ascribed to predisposing debility existing in the parts diseased thus. -

Hepatic State of fever

V The facts which have been accumulated
by the labors and Observations of Legs
~~accurately to be ascertained~~ upon
the diseases and disorders of the liver
are scarcely to be enumbered. They are
unfortunately without Order. ~~or Arrangt.~~
~~exact~~. They may be compared to a
number of needles of different sizes,
~~mixed~~ blended
~~mixed~~ together in such a manner
as to be ~~in this respect~~ offensive to
the eye, and unprofitable to their
Owner. Perhaps the Doctrines which
of Chance
~~of disease~~, taught of the function of the
liver, and of the Unity of disease, ~~which~~
~~have taught~~, may be the means of arrang-
=ing ~~them~~ those facts so as to render them less offensive
to our sight, and more profitable in the
practice of Medicine. ——— "

Of the Diseases & disorders of the liver.

The diseases & disorders of the liver are involved in much obscurity. Perhaps the doctrine of the Unity of disease & the Office of the liver which I have taught, may throw some light upon them & Knowledge of both is highly important to a physician. I shall connect the diseases & disorders of the liver together, for they are so often blended, or alternate so often with each other, that it is impossible to seperate them. Its diseases are 1 Hepatitis and Hepaticula, that is, acute and Chronic inflammation of the liver. 2 Is preternatural secretion & excretion of bile without any apparent Organic
gray or yellow

affection of the liver. I have called it Diabetis
hepatitivosus. —
3 a preternatural Secretion & excretion of
a Milky fluid from the bowels
and kidneys. From the bowels it has
been called a Colliac flux. The fluid thus
discharged I believe to be chyle. From
which ~~circumstance~~ I have
it is often discharged from the kidneys.
I have called it Diabetes chylosus in
testinalis in the former case & Diabetes
chylosus renalis in the latter. It is in
both cases hepatic Chyle.
4 a preternatural secretion & excretion
of water. I have called this, Diabetes Aquosus.
5 a preternatural secretion & excretion
of Air. I have called this, Diabetes Ventosus.
6 a preternatural secretion & excretion of

V Sometimes pungent, but more generally
The pain is sometimes seated in
Dull. ~~It is also likewise in the right testicle,~~
the left side - in the region of the spleen,
~~but sometimes on the left side~~ or two =
inches the navel ~~to~~ ~~in the~~ one of the kidneys, in the
~~=ward part~~ pain is sometimes seated in
~~sides~~ bowels - in the sides,
~~the left side.~~ ~~pain was felt likewise~~
in the right clavicle, & now & then in
the left - in the ~~pain~~ head & in the limbs,
particularly in the calf of the legs. The pain
~~in the legs~~ is sometimes very exquisite.

There is a

black bile matter from the liver. I have
Diabetes niger or
called it the black Vomit of the liver. It
~~Diabetes~~ consist chiefly of ~~bile~~ Blood.
All these different functions & excretions
depend upon different morbid actions in
the liver.

The Disorders of the liver are 1 Hepatitis
or a suspension of secretion & excretion
of bile by the liver. 2 Jaundice, 3 Contraction of
the liver ~~Hypertrophy~~ 4 Gall Stones
~~Induration~~ ~~Scirrhus~~ 5 Scrophula. 6
~~Gallstones~~ Scirrhus & 7. Worms.

I shall treat upon each of these diseased disorders
in the order in which they have been
mentioned. of

I The acute & Chronic inflammation of
the liver. The symptoms of this these
two states of disease differ only in degree.
They are, more or less pain in the right
hypocondriac region - ~~Inability~~ Difficulty in lying
upon

V Now and then a yellowness of the eyes,
and ~~the~~ yellowness of the skin, and
~~bitter~~ a dry tongue. I once saw the
last symptoms only when the patient
symptoms I have mentioned
Lay upon her right side. + Dr Portal
mentions two cases in which one of which
came under his own notice, in which
were attended with all the symptoms
of Hydrophobia, ~~an Impetigo Contagiosa~~
~~Although it and is always fatal~~ when inflamed.
VI Does the liver, disease its symptoms
in some cases that it may be considered
compared to a Volcano pouring forth
its lava over every part of adjacent
part of the body; and sometimes to its
extremities. The touch - body seated - or on foot
forward & to the left side.
‡ Dr M'Donnell - ~~Fitzsimmons~~ & Capt: Blair.

+ Mrs Pritchett.

the ~~right~~ left side. This difficulty is greatest when
the ~~pain is on the left side~~ inflammation is seated
on the convex side of the liver. R Numbness
in the ~~left~~ right thigh, legs
and arm. With these symptoms there are
difficulty of breathing ~~sighing~~ - accompanied with an elevation of the Shoulders, Dry Cough - Vomiting, Colic, ~~Hiccups~~ Convulsions - Diarrhoea accompanied with Stools to ease as to excoriate the rectum - tenesmus - of this I have seen three instances. ~~Epistaxis the head also in the bowels.~~ - ~~Hiccups~~ - inability to sneeze - Swelling, hardness, and soreness of the groins, Sir John Pringle tells he once saw a Case of diseased liver in which the patient could rest only upon his hands and knees. So extensively

This disease is sometimes confounded with pneumony. It may be distinguished

from it by the following marks. In the acute & Chronic States of inflammation of the Liver, the pain is increased by pressure under the ribs. 2 it is increased by a full inspiration. 3 The cough is dry, dry and hollow, and not increased by a full inspiration. 4 The cough generally precedes the pain in the side, whereas in pneumony, it is prior to it, or coeval with it. To this there is an exception in those suffocated Cases of pneumony in which there is no cough. All these Symptoms are sometimes blended when the lungs and liver are both inflamed, which I shall say hereafter is sometimes the Case. It has been remarked, when vomiting attends, the lungs are less affected with Cough, and there is less pain in the shoulder. The pulse in both States of

V The acute form is most common
in moderate & cold climates, — the Chronic
in hot climates, and for a reason given
formerly, that is the exacerbated state of
from great heat,
excitability preventing such a reaction of
the System as to produce a violent di
Open diocese.

Hepatitis is hyperchrio fortis, hyperchia, hyperchesia, and sometimes morbidly natural. It is generally most active on the affected side, which serves still further to distinguish this disease from pneumony.

I have seen nearly all the symptoms that have been enumerated, but I never saw them all in any one case. They are varied by Climate, Season & Constitution. ~~It is not uncommon for the bowels & stomach to be affected by~~ ~~states of Hepatitis to exist separately.~~ They often appear in succession, & alternate with each other, or blend their symptoms together. In the chronic form there is sometimes a total absence of pain in the liver ~~head~~. except when the liver is pressed with the hand. The stomach is generally affected in this case. Indeed an affection of the stomach is seldom absent in a diseased liver from

5

any Cause. It is remarkable the Liver never suffers that form of Disease we called Hepatitis. This ~~is~~ arises from its not being supplied of it Immediate structure.

I have said the pain is sometimes seated in the left side. This is Oftner the case in Women than in Men. The only Instances of it that have come under my Notice were in Women. In one of them, the pain extended below & under the short ribs. In the West Indies not more than one patient in an 100 complains of a pain in the left side. This symptom is more common in this Country.

Sometimes the Disease comes on without any one of the above Symptoms

that have been mentioned, nor is its existence
known, Until Death discovers by dissection
the complete Destruction or Absorption
of the Liver. This was the Case in the
famous Sir William Jones & is not uncom-
=mon in the ~~W~~ East Indies. But
there is another ~~two~~ secret & unsuspected
termination of this Disease in death
and that is by means of a Chronic
Abscess, or Congestion of matter, bile,
blood, and water. ~~But~~ One Case of this
kind came under my Care. The patient
complained Only of an Oppression on his
right side and headach. He kept his bed
until a few days before he died. The
Congestion broke, before his Death. ~~and~~ I
have reason to believe I Cost another

+ g Clay

patient from the same cause. He died with no other symptoms of disease than a trifling diarrhea. but he had been afflicted with symptoms of Chronic Hepatitis some years before. + Cheseldon in his Anatomy mentions a case of Abscess in the liver which had existed there 24 years. I lost a patient in the year 1805 in whom ~~it~~ there was reason to believe an Abscess, or hepatic congestion has existed for many years before he died. He had complained only of a dull pain in his side which his physician who preceded me in attending him, ascribed to Gout. He died soon after the rupture of this congestion, & Derangement.

V and in the irritation which is some-
- times excited by gall stones, and the
pressure of adjoining viscera.

The remote causes of the inflam: of the
liver whether Acute, or Chronic are primary
and secondary. The former may be
summed up in Contusions, The latter
are very numerous. There is scarcely
a part of the human body that does
not convey morbid impressions in a
greater or less degree to the liver. I adopt
respect the doctrine of the many physicians of the
Old School who have considered the liver
as the Cloaca magna or great sink in which
all the impurities of the body were collected
in order to be conveyed out of this body. I
but while I adopt this opinion, but
and I adopt the doctrine in toto -
=bitute impressions for impurities. The
Head has its powers =
=dant impressions, constantly upon it.

7

7 The exposure of 12 the head is ~~so much but~~
~~for~~ to a Vertical Sun in the East
is one of the Causes of
India, and Other hot Countries ~~that~~ dis-
eases & disorders of the liver, being ~~and not~~ to
in them.
~~Countries~~ much more Common than
~~but the sun does not contribute to produce this~~
in Cold Countries. The influence of
~~the Sun~~
Contusions upon the head in exciting
a flushing of bile is another proof of
the head throwing its excess of im-
pressions upon the liver. ~~As the~~ But
the head is not singular in throwing its
undue impressions upon the liver. The
stomach - the intestines - the Spleen - the
womb and the Skin all do the same
thing when unduly excited. - hence we
so often see a discharge of bile accompany

1. V intemperance in eating & Drinking,
the Gout &
~~the Gout~~ - great heat, ~~and blood~~, lastly
Rheumatic exhalations. The Gout,
~~the Gout a disease~~ so often dis-
-covers itself in morbid affections ~~the~~ of
the liver that Dr Darwin has supposed
it to have its primary seat in ~~the~~ it,
but the effect here is mistaken for the
cause. ~~But the last and principal cause~~

a sick Stomach, and more certainly a Vomi-
=ting Whether brought on by Nature or
Art — also Colic or a pain in the bowels —
— ~~Consumption~~ Obstructed Spleen — Conception
and pregnancy, and lastly the action of
heat upon the Surface of the body. Even
a wound upon the finger & cold feet
Dr Lampet says have induced Sympa-
=thetic motions in the liver. But the
most frequent remote Causes of ~~Hepa-~~ acute
~~titis~~ and Chronic inflammation of
the liver are ∴ V 2.4 Koinomiesmatic Ex-
=halations. It is immaterial Whether
Koinomiasmatic
~~Hepa~~, exhalations act primarily upon the liver, or
Sympathetically thro' the medium of
the ~~blo~~ ~~bood~~ Stomach the lungs, or
the brain. There can be no doubt of

O V from its rarely affecting persons under puberty. now in all these particulars it accords with the ~~particulars~~ bilious or yellow fever of the East and West Indies.

N quotes from a Dr Fisher the history of a similar epidemic in some part of Europe.

& thier producing hepatic diseases, and par-
-ticularly inflammation. That this is the
case I infer from those diseases exis-
-ting in places & seasons in which the
disease usually produced by miasmata
prevails, that is the bilious fever.
2 From its affecting robust more than
weakly people. and ~~women~~ men often
than Women — the latter in the ratio
according to Dr Clark of 93 to 3, in the
of the West India Islands, ~~do~~ and V
3 From its appearing sometimes in the
form of an Epidemic in common with
the bilious fever. Dr Chisholm mentions
an Epidemic hepatitis in the island
of Granada, and ~~Dr Chisholm~~ Dr Haller U
4 From its according to exactly with

the bilious fever in ~~Attacking persons of~~ 15 2d
the manner in which it attacks persons of different descriptions in the East and West Indies. New Comers are affected with the acute form of the disease. Old Settlers who have become what the french call Acclimated, are affected with its Chronic form. While the Natives are seldom affected with it, or if they are it is in so mild a state as rarely to end in suppuration. Now the miasmata which produce bilious & Yellow fevers act exactly with the same relative force upon those three descriptions of people in the East & west Indies.

5 I desire a new and strong Argument in favor of the sameness of the cause of

9 bilious fevers and
16
acute & Chronic inflam: of the liver,
from the late very great encrease of
both in with all their usual Consequent
disorders in many parts of the United States.
They are the Effects of the same Causes
which have encreased bilious fevers in
our Country. A hepatitis is nothing but
a misplaced, or suffocated bilious fever,
while a bilious fever may be considered
only when it arises from marsh
miasmata, only as a diffused hepa-
-titis. There are many similar instan-
-ces of the same suffocated of diseases existing in a
suffocated and diffused state. Thus Coma
and even Apoplexy cease with the coming
on of a fever, and a Spasm in the stomach
from Gout in cases with the coming on

V exciting causes of hepatitis are the
same as of bilious fever. —

of pains in the limbs. I shall only add upon this part of our subject that the Hepatitis of our Country differs in some of its Characters from the hepatitis of the East & West Indies, particularly in attacking persons under puberty as well as Adults. &c. The difference however is no greater than is observed between the bilious fevers of the three Countries. ~~The existing causes of hepatitis~~

There is a Cause of Hepatitis taken notice of by Dr Cleghorn and that is bad Water. It acts probably by conveying the same noxious principles into hystaltic that are conveyed into it by bad air. It accords with bad air or Exhalations in producing bilious fevers as well as inflammation in the liver. The V

I believe I shall be safe in

appearing that Rheumatism produces
constitute $\frac{8}{10}$ of all the remote causes
of both acute & Chronic hepatitis.

The premonitory signs of this disease in
whether in its acute or chronic form in
the East Indies are, an inordinate appetite,
great elevation or depression of Spirits
and a Dry Skin from the suppression
of perspiration. In the United States it
~~The~~ the premonitory signs are a dull
pain in the ~~liver~~ side & flatulency - in =
anxiety & a tightness about the precordia,
= Digestion, Costiveness or a diarrhea, and
a yellow cast in the eyes or face. There is
a Citizen of Phila^a who is subject to
frequent attacks of Chronic hepatitis who
can always foretel an attack of it from
his Urine becoming suddenly turbid and

V for the same congestion which produces
a soft & natural pulse in Pneumony
takes place in the liver and perhaps more ~~so~~ ~~than it does in the former~~.
~~bleeding be~~ often than in the lungs,
In conformity to the name we have
given ~~this~~ that form of pneumony, it
would be equally proper to call this
form of Hepatitis, Hepatitis congesta.
Non should bleeding be =

yellow.

The Remedies in this forming state of both acute & Chronic inflam.ⁿ: of the liver should be bleeding, a purge, a Vomit, rest and Abstemious Diet. the disease is often by these means Snubbed, strangled as it were in its birth. After it is formed, the Remedies should be

1 Bloodletting — copious in its acute, and frequent in its Chronic State. In even a natural pulse as to force, a soft, should not forbid this remedy, where great pain, oppression & difficulty of breathing are present, forbidden by warm Weather. Dr Clark Draw from a Pint to Pint of blood in this Disease in a hot west India island in the Course of eight and forty hours. Take notice Gentlemen — there is

such a rapid tendency to suppuration & to death in this disease that nothing but prompt and copious bleeding can prevent them. Even my hand which has been so often accused of ~~shedding blood~~ needlessly under by means of this remedy, has not ~~been able~~ always been able to move with sufficient rapidity to prevent ~~to possess the disease ending~~ this disease ending in suppuration ~~prohibition~~ by the most liberal use of the lancet.

I bled a Mrs. Moffat in the year 1779 15 times in this disease, and although I saved her life, I did not prevent a suppuration of her liver. — I was equally unsuccessful in preventing the same issue of the disease by 38 bleedings in the eldest daughter of Judge Peters in the course of

four months. Bled early - therefore quantity
bled copiously - and bled often according
to circumstances if you wish to be more
successful than I have been in the cases
I have mentioned. next to bleeding

2 Purges should be given in this disease.
They should be lenient; or active according
to the greater or less ~~extent~~ degree of ob=
=struction that takes place in the bowels.
Calomel should be given with them.
It removes ~~opens~~ obstructions where they are
most apt to occur in this disease,-
and that is in the upper bowels.
The Purging medicines should be aided
by Glysters. They relieve Colic which is
often connected with hepatitis, and

they blunt the acrimony of those hu-
=mors which induce pain in the dis-
=charge of the fæces & tenesmus. If
the patient has been subject to the
piles, great advantage will arise
from inducing them by means of
stimulating Suppositories, & when
indeed, to draw blood from them.
3 Blisters should be applied early, and
when the disease is Chronic, frequently, to
the region of the liver.
4 In Cases of great pain after suitable
depletion, Opium may be given with
safety and advantage.
5 It is to be lamented that the disease
often resists all the remedies that have

been mentioned, in which cases
5 ounces should be had to calomel, &
in such doses as to affect the mouth.
The sooner this is done, the more cer=
=tainly a suppuration will be prevented,
for the mercurial & suppuratory action
are often incompatible
cannot go on together, and when the
mercury does not act upon the salivar=
=y glands there is always reason to fear
the Bogue of the a East India surgeon
tells us, that suppuration has begun
in the liver. If the depleting remedies do
not relieve in seven days it is sup=
=posed it is unsafe the suppurative
process has taken place, but this must
be different in different Countries, and
in different grades of the disease. When

3 The mercury first creates Sores in the
mouth it seldom Salivates. This remark-
applies to Other Diseases as well as to
hepatitis. Mercury is supposed to act
Specifically in curing hepatitis. This
Opinion took its rise in the infancy of
our knowledge of the action & use of
Mercury. As a purge it is true
it acts powerfully upon the biliary
Ducts in scouring away obstructed and
impacted bile, but when it Salivates
it acts in this Disease as it does in all
Other inflammations of the Viscera,
Viz: by existing another & a safer action,
and by depleting from a safe emunctory.
Where sufficient bloodletting has been
used, a Salivation is seldom necessary

to cure this disease. It is remarkable, even now have their Metastases as well as diseases. Formerly every Viscus had its specific vegetable remedy. The liver had its liver wort. Mercury has supplied the place of this Specific. For a while like liver wort, it was confined only to the diseases of the liver — then it was applied to the diseases of the brain, and afterwards given gradually and with a trembling hand in the diseases of the bowels. Thus a belief in the Unity of the proximate cause of all Diseases and ~~in~~ taught us and just Opinions of the manner in which all Medicines act, have taught us that a Salivation is alike

proper in all diseases in which a
more and safe action of depletion
are required. To confine a salivation
exclusively to a disease of the liver,
brain and bowels, is as improper as
it would be confine the use of
Opium exclusively to the cure of a
tooth ache, or bleeding to the cure of
a pain in the side.

Dr Dick of Calcutta says where the mercury
fails of curing the Chronic form of ~~the~~
hepatitis, he has done great service by opening
a Seton in the side in the direction of the
liver. I have imitated this practice, and
twice with Success, but I have employed for
the purpose of creating an ipsue a Caustic
instead of a Seton. —

V the Symptoms of which are Chills,
Cepation of pain & heetic fever. The
matter when formed

The liver though so much disposed to inflammation rarely terminates in mortification. I have never seen a case of it. When the inflammation is not reduced by depleting remedies, it generally ends in a suppuration which discharges itself in one of the following ways.

1 Externally. This occurs only when the inflammation is seated in the convex part of the liver. An adhesion first takes place between the liver and the peritoneal coat of the muscles of the side.

2 Internally into the duodenum thro' the common duct, or by an adhesion of the duodenum to the liver.

3 Into the cavity of the abdomen.

4 Into the colon by means of adhesion.

5 Through the kidneys after being absorbed by the lymphatics of the liver.

5

6 Into the ~~Intestines~~ Stomach by means of Adhesion.
7 Into the pericardium. This is taken notice of by Dr Thomas Clark.
8 Into the Cavity of the thorax by means of an Adhesion to the Diaphragm.
9 Into the Substance of the lungs by means of an Adhesion of the lungs to the Diaphragm as well as to the Liver.

When the matter points externally, a suppuration should be hastned by soft poultices, and the Abscess should be opened as soon as it safe to do so. Dr Clark says two out of three recover where the Abscess is Opened by the Lancet, and that all die when it it is left to open of itself. Coughs are sometimes

V Where there is reason to believe
the Abscess tends to open itself in
that way, it may be accelerated by
means of an emetic. I think I
have the life of Mrs Moffat
woman whom I bled 15 times "with-
=out preventing a happuration of
her liver, by means of this remedy.

The matter discharged from the Abscess
of the liver is not only acrid, but
sometimes very fœtid.

prefered to the Lancet for the purpose
of discharging the matter from it it.
I have twice treated by means of
the Lancet - Once in 1799 in a young
Lady of sixteen, and again in 1862 in
a little girl of six years old. It is
remarkable the hepatitis were termi=
=nated Dr Clark tells us by an external
Abscess in the East Indies.
A recovery generally takes place when
the Matter is discharged into the
Duodenum thro the Common Duct. V
~~This is usually by fæcal when the matter~~
~~is discharged into the~~ a recovery often takes
place when the matter is Discharged into the
Colon, and when it passes out of the
System by means of the Absorbents
through the kidneys. A recovery seldom